Share & Care Group

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* Nessma
1st year
Anatomy
Dr. Nassar Mohammed
1st & 2nd lecture

* Anatomy *

المحاضرة الأولى.

* Anatomy : Ana : Cut
tomy : > anatomy : Cutting up « Human anatomy »
« disection »

Anatomy : 1] living anatomy « in clinic » inspiction « first diagnos »
2] Cadava anatomy « جثة » broken leg

living anatomy : 1] seen
2] touching « balbishin } inspiction
3] hearing the sound « pulcation »
4] ascolashin « إستماع بالسماعة »
5] radiology « radiography »

* first Cadava then living anatomy

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mid-sagital plane : divid the body to two equal half

para-sagital

Subject: / /

Nessma Abdullah mohammed Abdu AL-Alwi.

1] Sesamoid bones

2] « رضفة » عظام تنمو في أوتار العضلات
رضفة الأعظام الرتبه

1] Sagittal plane:
divides body to: left and right
1) flaction 2) extantion

2) frontal « Coronal » plane (antirio / positorior)
divides body to front and back
1) adduction 2) abduction

3) transverse plane
1) upper 2) lower portion « rotation movement »

* longitudinal axis : ↕ parpendicular to ground — lie { Corono, Sagital } plane

* Sagittal axis : antirio and positerior — lie { Sagital, transerve } plane

* transverse axis { Corono, transver }

*image of internal organ:-
1] X-Ray
2] Computerized Axial Tomography "CAT"
3] Magnetic Resonance Imaging "MRI"
4] Dynamic Spatial Reconstructor "DSR"
5] Position Emission Tomography "PET"

[redacted]

* lateral : away

Subject:

MS : mid - Saggital plane « Sagittal »
equal right and lef sides

* Horizontal : uper and lower ; parallel with floor
Para Sagittal plane : « unequal right and left sides » ⇒ parallel to mid-saggital plane

* eye is lateral to the nose
* Medial Suction : any sector found toward mid-siggital plane
toward m : (nose , esophogus)

* Stomach is infirior to the heart

* Anterior « Vertal » شقا مــ

* Posterior « Dorsal » Back

Subject:

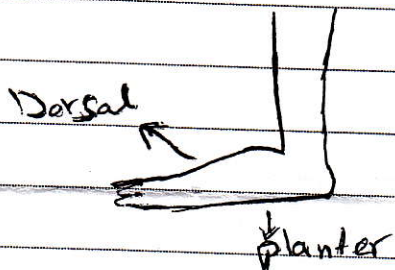
* nose is in the Anterior part of the head.
* ear is in the posterior part of eye

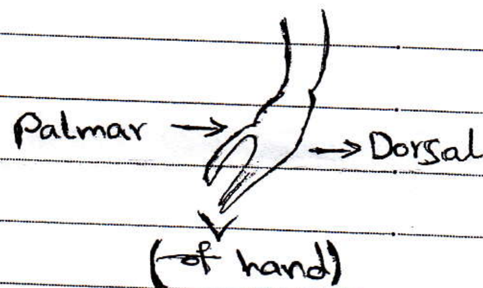
S: Suferial
C: Cranial ↓ Close to head
(infirior) I: C Caudal

* the ear is Cranial to shoulder
* the shoulder is Caudal to ear

* finger is distal to shoulder
* Shoulder is proximal to ~~Distal~~ finge

> according to trunk





* lung is supirior to the liver
* Small intestine is inferior to the stomach.

* ribs is interior to the spine
* occipital bone is posterior to the frontal bone of head



Anterior « ventral » ← → Posterior « Dorsal »

Dr. Nessma Alwi

Doctor who doesn't toutch his Patient body; is not agood doctor
By/N.A.M

Subject: ____________ / /

* Cadaveric anatomy: Dissection of dedd body part
1] The structure of body part study by dissection it to neked eye
2] with the aid of magnifying lenses and the cadaver dead body.
3] isolated organs

* living anatomy:

1] inspection : visual examination → Surface contours, Posture, walking, shape, color, proportion

2] Palpation: touching of the body ⇒ Gives information of → size, shape, consistence, mobility, position — of the structure
include → «arterial Pulse, muscle tone, deformities, outgrowth»

3] Percussion: tapping on the skin produce sound from underlying organ.

4] Ausculation: listning to neutral sound of organs in their normal or pathological state → heart sound, lung sound, fetus sound

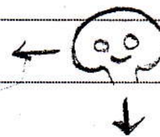
5] Radiography: X-Ray film, CAT, PET, MRI, DSR

* flexion and extension : 90°
  ↓ decrease — ↓ increase

hyper extension

* abduction and aduction

* Rotation → medial rotation
  ↘ lateral rotation



* Protraction and retraction
  ↓ up — back

Depression

Hand :-

1] Palmar flexion
2] opposition
3] reposition

Foot

1] Dorsflexion
2] planter flexion
3] Inverstion
4] Everstion

Notes:

Subject: * knee joint is the largest joint in the body

* two bones are not in direct contact « never in direct »

* No movement « Slight movement » < firous / cartilagious > joints

* uniaxial: only in one direction
1) hinge joint < flextion / extension
2) pivot: rotation → lateral and to the midial

* hinge joint: 1 only flexion and extension
2

"Thoracic cage"

Badriya Ali AL-Qadhi
1st year
Anatomy.
Dr. Nassar Mohammed

"Joints of the thorax" "6 types"

• Name of the joint	• type	• Location
1- Costo-vertebral joints (radiate ligament; inter-articular ligament)	* Synovial * Combined * plane	vertebral bodies (articular demi facets) & the head of ribs
2- Costo-transverse joints	* synovial. * plane. * Combined	costal tubercle facets & transverse process.
(1 & 2) Costo-vertebral jo + costo-transverse jo →	• synovial • Tochroid • Combined	around the longitudinal axis passing along the neck of the rib.
3- Esterno-costal joints	1st sterno-costal joint: Synchdrosis (cartilaginous) 2nd → 7th sterno-costal joints: Synovial • plane	sternum & costal cartilages of ribs •
4- Inter-condral joints	• Synovial	Margins of ribs (5th → 9th)
	• Syndosmosis (fibrous)	Margins of ribs (9th → 10th)

Name of the joint	Type	Location
5- Sternal joints • Manubrio-Sternal. • Xipho-sternal.	Symphysis " fibrous-cartilagnious"	between parts of the sternum
6- Costocondral joints	–	between two parts of rib: * costal bone. * Costal cartilage.